**Qualitative Assessment options**

If the person evaluating the summary isn't familiar with ROUGE or other specific metrics, using them for assessment might be difficult. Hence, we can focus on more straightforward and natural language-based criteria. We can provide clear guidelines to the judges, explaining what aspects to consider during the evaluation. They can check if the summary makes sense, covers the essential points and flows well. We'll have sample questions to guide them in this process. To ensure consistency, we'll train the judges and encourage open discussions about the evaluation criteria.

Few other options available are:

Meaningfulness and Clarity: Judges can evaluate whether the summary effectively conveys the main points of the source text in a clear and understandable manner. They can check if the summary makes sense and captures the essential information.

Relevance to Source Text: Assessors can determine if the summary remains faithful to the original content and does not introduce any false or misleading information.

Coherence and Flow: Evaluators can examine the fluency and coherence of the summary. They can check if the sentences are well-structured and logically connected.

Readability and Language: Judges can assess the readability of the summary, looking for proper grammar, appropriate language usage, and absence of spelling errors.

Content Coverage: Evaluators can ensure that the summary covers the most important points of the source text without significant omissions.

Subjective Ranking: If there are multiple summaries, judges can rank them based on their preferences, indicating which one they find more informative and well-written.

Overall Impressions: The judge can provide an overall impression of the summary, expressing their subjective view of its quality.

Another test that can be implemented for qualitative assessment is FKGL readability test??

The Flesch-Kincaid Grade Level (FKGL) is a readability test that estimates the grade level required to understand a written text. It's based on the premise that simpler texts with shorter sentences and words are easier to read, while complex texts with longer sentences and more syllables per word are more challenging.

The FKGL formula calculates a score that represents the approximate grade level required to comprehend the text. The formula takes into account two factors:

Average Words per Sentence: This factor evaluates the sentence length. Longer sentences tend to increase the difficulty of the text.

Average Syllables per Word: This factor evaluates word complexity. Words with more syllables are often more difficult for readers.

FKGL Formula:

The FKGL formula is as follows:

FKGL = 0.39 \* (average words per sentence) + 11.8 \* (average syllables per word) - 15.59

A simple example to understand the same:

"The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. It is a sunny day, and the birds are singing in the trees."

Step 1: Calculate the average words per sentence.

Sentence 1: "The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog." -> 9 words Sentence 2: "It is a sunny day, and the birds are singing in the trees." -> 13 words

Average words per sentence = (9 + 13) / 2 = 11 words

Step 2: Calculate the average syllables per word.

Total syllables = 19 (quick: 1, brown: 1, fox: 1, jumps: 1, over: 2, the: 1, lazy: 2, dog: 1, It: 1, is: 1, a: 1, sunny: 2, day: 1, and: 1, birds: 1, are: 1, singing: 2, in: 1, the: 1, trees: 1)

Number of words = 19

Average syllables per word = 19 / 19 = 1

Step 3: Plug the values into the FKGL formula.

FKGL = 0.39 \* 11 + 11.8 \* 1 - 15.59

FKGL = 4.29

The FKGL score for this text is 4.29, which means the text is written at approximately a 4th-grade reading level. A lower FKGL score indicates easier readability, while a higher FKGL score indicates more complexity and requires a higher grade level to comprehend the text.

It's important to note that readability scores like FKGL are statistical approximations and may not perfectly reflect the actual reading difficulty for every reader. Additionally, FKGL doesn't take into account factors like content, context and reader background which can influence the actual ease of comprehension.